SCR Initiatives

Comparative Information for NIST SwAF



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State of the Practice - Code Assessments



- It takes a day and a half to get results
- It takes a day or two to report
- That leaves very little time for thinking



State of Demand: SCR Volume

◆ Central

- > 13.5 MLoC
- > 200 Apps / yr.
- > 50 MLoC
- > 100 MLoC

◆ Self Service (per year)

- > 550 Apps (23MLoC)
- > 300 Apps (35 MLoC)
- > 350 Apps (14 MLoC)

Aspirations

- > 100+ MLoC / day
- > 1000s Apps / yr



Selecting Applications

- ◆ BSIMM: 'no org' does portfolio risk rating
- ◆ Risk models in place pick:
 - > Automated vs. Manual approach
 - Tools (Veracode, AppScan Source, Fortify, Findbugs, CAT.NET, etc.)
 - > LoE for manual efforts, results triage
- Orgs picking from internal + external apps



Outstanding Issues

- Several arguments persist:
 - > Where do SCR tools fit?
 - Who pays for this? (Audit, Security, Business)?
 - Can SCR be combined with other assurance methods?
 - Where can this work be done?
 - What skill-set is necessary to complete this work?



Tool Gaps

- ◆ Submission portal (3)
- ◆ Reporting Tool (2)
- ◆ Assembly Line (4)
- Enterprise Reporting



Staffing Trends

◆ Triage

- > 2-5 persons
- > Tool vendor management

Review

- > 0-24 reviewers
- > Some organizations remain entirely domestic

Use vendors

- > Spike management
- On-boarding

Emerging Roles

On-boarding specialist

- > Highly technical & experienced
- > Writes custom rules for org. in self-service

Security Researcher

- > Interfaces with tool vendor
- > Extends scanning capabilities

QA

Conducts results triage



Costs

- Licensing
- **♦** Staff
 - > \$820K
 - > \$5MM
- ◆ Total Cost: (Licensing, Staff, Services)
 - > \$4.8MM
 - > \$9.2MM



Doing the work

- ◆ Perform scan & generate a results file
 - > 2 calendar days, 16 mhrs
 - > 7 calendar days, 24-32 mhrs
 - > 14 calendar days, 40 mhrs
- ◆ Conduct Review:
 - > 0 mhrs
 - > 1-2 calendar weeks, 20-50 mhrs
 - > 2-4 calendar weeks, 80-160 mhrs



How to Close the Gaps

What organizations are addressing



Goals

- Reduce total cost of application assessment by:
 - > Increasing automation of menial tasks
 - 'Remembering' previous assessment configuration/information
 - Raising inter-reviewer consistency
- Increase depth by:
 - Highlighting security-relevant implementation/design
 - Conducting meaningful analysis current tools can't
 - Supporting rapid prototyping of truly advanced capabilities

"Focus reviewers on code-understanding, and meld them with the tool, leveraging the strengths of both"



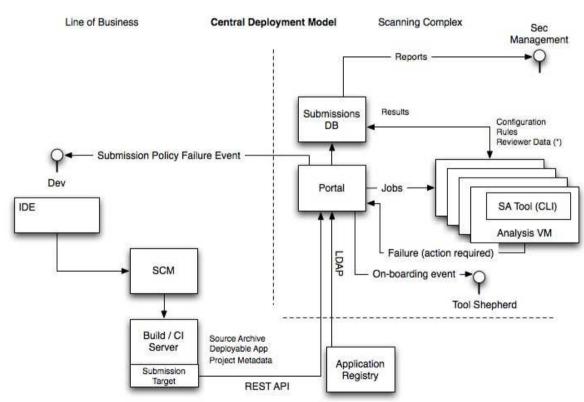
Solution Topology

What organizations are addressing



Integration Submission - Push

- ◆ Integrate with LoB
 - Place shim in build/CI/QA environment
 - Archive
 - source,
 - deployable binary
 - project meta
 - SCR meta
 - Submits using REST
- ◆ Portal
 - Save
 - Configuration
 - Rules
 - Reviewer data
 - Results





Integration Results

Reviewer

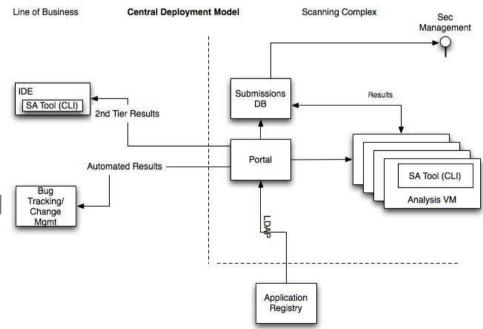
- Notified of need to update SCR config
- Escalated SCRs

Developer

- Receives automated results from bug tracking
- Receives 2nd tier of results in plug-in
- Later, will receive custom desktop-based rules based on results

QA

Triages 2nd tier results, makes assignments



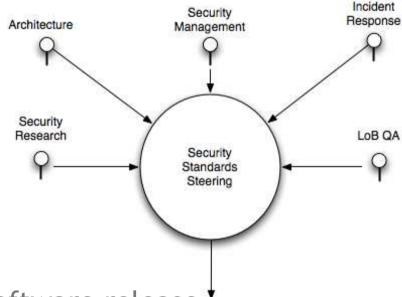


Rules Management

What organizations are addressing



Source of Rules

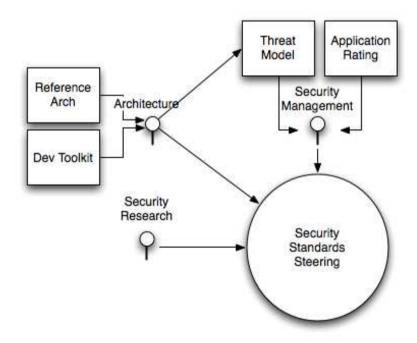


- Manage rules conceptually
 - Treat rules, tool config. as software release (testing, versioning)
 - > Select optimal assurance tool for rule
 - Combine proactive & reactive rule sources
 - Acknowledge multiple stakeholders
- Deploy rules automatically



Proactive Stakeholders

- ◆ Threat Model/App Rating
 - Drive assessment type, frequency
 - Generate configuration
 - Drive # of rules
 - Drive rules for attack surface
- Maturity of app possible





Reactive Stakeholders

Actual Incidents

- Drive high priority
- > Generate new rules

Assessment Data

- Drives rules priorities
- Drives reduction of false positives
- Creates applicationspecific rules
- Creates frameworkspecific rules

